

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MACAO, July 13th.

Matters continue very quiet here, and for some time past there has been really nothing worth reporting. The Macao Government is credited with having thoroughly investigated the circulation of Chinese inflammatory placards, accusing Mr. José da Silva, editor of the *Independente*, and certain French missionaries of conspiring to poison the wells and commit other heinous crimes, and it is earnestly hoped among all classes here that the guilty parties will be duly punished, so as to finally obliterate a pernicious custom which a certain section of the Chinese are always ready to avail themselves of.

Not a single case of plague, according to official reports, has yet developed itself in the city, although it has been rumoured that there are cases in some of the outlying Chinese suburbs. The *Cordon Sanitaire* continues to exercise a strict supervision over all passengers arriving here, none being permitted to land until after inspection by the medical authorities. The locality known as the "Horta de Volong," with its wretched huts and shanties, which were a disreputable and danger to the colony, has been completely wiped out—a policy which ought to be strictly followed in regard to several equally insalubrious and dangerous districts in Hongkong.

The committee of the Club Uniao have lately supplied a notice and a notice with a long list of names in the shape of a common bathhouse at Bell's Villa, the fashionable watering-place of our local life. The notice had sixteen rooms, which are equally apportioned between the sexes. Visitors can obtain tickets of admission at the Box Vista and Hingka's hotels.

The weather has been exceedingly hot during the afternoon, the thermometer registering at times as high as 92° in the shade. This afternoon, however, shows a great change, and it looks very much as if heavy rains and a blow are imminent.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE FAR EAST.

Per P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, from London, Ju 21st.—To Hongkong: Captain J. L. Pearce.

Per P. and O. steamer *Himalaya*, from London, July 6th.—To Hongkong: Major W. D. Lindley, R.E.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Salasta*, from Marseilles, June 24th.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Stewart.

Per Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, July 16th.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. W. Tucker, Mr. T. Tulloch. To Hongkong: Mr. F. Salinger.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

We are indebted to our Yokohama exchanges for the following things on Korean affairs:—

The following telegram, dated 1st inst., 8.30 p.m., has been received at Yokohama from London:—"The Government of Peking has at length yielded to Li Hung-chang's views and given him leave to send troops to Korea. More Chinese troops will therefore be at once despatched to the Hermit Kingdom."

A despatch from Chemulpo says that Li Koken, of the Chinese headquarters, tried with some troops to break through the Japanese outposts. The Japanese sentinels remonstrated against it. The sequel is not given.

Should the Japanese War Department consider it necessary to levy an army of 100,000 men by calling out all the reserves. All the rifles, ammunition, and small arms, necessary for such a large army, are said to be ready.

M. Hirota, the Russian Envoy, after negotiations with Mr. Mutsu and the Chinese Minister in Tokyo is said, at the instance of his Government, to have given advice to the Japanese Government. A communication has also been received from the British Government.

Though it was Min Zishun who appealed to China for aid in the suppression of the Tong Hak rebellion, it was chiefly owing to Yuan Si Kai's persuasion that troops were sent to Korea. Min must have known that if China despatched troops, Japan would do the same in accordance with the "Peking treaty"; but he put too much confidence in Yuan's assurance that Japan was not worth taking into account. The reality, however, with which Japan sent troops to Korea, bewildered the Korean Government, which then attempted to call for the withdrawal of the troops on the plea that the Tong Hak rebellion had been suppressed. As, however, neither Japan nor China showed any inclination to withdraw, but rather to increase their strength, the Taishan advised the King to dismiss Min Zishun, which was done.

The Japanese Government proposed to the Chinese Government that both Governments should advise the Korean Government to make internal reforms, as the chronic disordered condition of Korea was a continual menace to peace in the Far East, which could only be insured by the maintenance of Korean independence. The Chinese Government, however, rejected the proposal. Mr. Otori recently brought Yuan Si Kai to task for a notice issued by the Imperial officers at Gyeon, in which Korea was spoken of as a "Chinese dependency."

Li Hung-chang thought at one time that though Japan might send a large army to Korea, the Diet and the want of confidence in the Government would prevent the Government from undergoing the great expenditure necessary for the despatch of large bodies of troops. This, he believed, was the time for opposing and defeating the Japanese in battle. He stated to have expected Japan to be shy of fighting. But a few days ago, he is said to have asked a foreign minister at Peking to give diplomatic aid by mediating in the complications between the two countries.

It is proposed that the King of Korea should at once remove his Court to Suwon, in Kogon province, 44 miles east of Seoul.

It is reported that the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki has issued private instructions to his countrymen to leave Japan at their earliest convenience.

On the 2nd instant the *Manamashi Shimbu* reported that the negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese ended in a rupture. Probably as a result of the rupture, 5,000 Chinese troops were pushed on to Seoul on the 21st ult. When the news reached Chemulpo, it was resolved that all the Japanese army should proceed to Seoul, and the Engineers left at once. The army is preparing for war. On the 21st ult. there was a hot argument between Mr. Otori and General Oshiba, the commander of the Japanese troops, about the advisability of a *coup d'état*, the latter favouring prompt action.

The *Chung Shinbun* reports the arrest of two Chinese spies, and also the rumour of an engagement off the West coast of Korea between the Chinese and Japanese warships on the 20th or 21st ult.

NORTH FORMOSA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, 10th July.

The Korean affair seems to have put the military of this neighbourhood considerably on their mettle, extra drill, big gun practice and the preparing of torpedo cables being now the order of the day.

One of the Customs outdoor staff died rather suddenly here on the 18th ult. Dr. Anger held a *post mortem* examination, and found that congestion of the brain was the cause of death. The remains were buried at 7 o'clock the same evening, the Rev Mr. Gould officiating at the grave. "All the Europeans stood and on shore, who could get away from their duties, attended the funeral."

I hear that Tan Ah Loon has had another steam launch built in Hongkong for the Tamsui river trade, and that she arrived at Hobu yesterday, having left her port at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant for Tamsui direct.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The following is the text of the memorial presented to the Royal Commission on Opium, by the British missionaries in China of twenty-five or more years' standing:

We, the undersigned British missionaries, representing different Societies labouring in nearly every province of China, and having all of us had for many years abundant opportunities of observing the effects of opium-smoking upon the Chinese people, beg to lay before the Royal Commission on Opium the following statement of facts in reference to this question:

(1) We believe it to be a fact, established beyond possibility of reasonable doubt, that the consumption of opium in China is exerting a distinctly deteriorating effect upon the Chinese people, physically, socially and morally. Statistics to this effect have been repeatedly made in Blue-books and other official documents, on the authority of British officials of high standing, and they are entirely corroborated by our own personal observation. The Protestant missionary body in China has twice, by its representatives assembled in Conference, and including men of various nationalities, and of many different Churches, unanimously passed resolutions condemning emphatically the use of opium by the Chinese for other than medicinal purposes, and deploring the connection of Great Britain with the opium trade. [See "The Records of the Missionary Conference, held at Shanghai," 1887, and ditto, 1890.]

(2) It is a fact, which cannot be reasonably disputed, that the conscience of the Chinese people as a whole is distinctly apposed to the opium habit. It is continually classed, in common conversation and in books, with fornication and gambling. Sir Rutherford Alcock, some time her Majesty's Minister in China, when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, spoke of the universality of the belief among the Chinese that, whenever a man takes to smoking opium, it will probably be the impoverishment and ruin of his family—a popular feeling which is universal both amongst those who are addicted to it, who always consider themselves as moral criminals, and amongst those who abstain from it. [See Report, *East India Finance*, 1871 (35), page 778.] We ourselves have never met with Chinese who defended the practice as morally harmless, but we have heard it unapologetically condemned by the Chinese, times without number. The Missions with which we are respectively associated invariably refuse to admit opium-smokers to Church membership, but in so doing they are only acting in accordance with the general sentiment of the Chinese, Christian and non-Christian alike, which always stigmatises the habit of opium-smoking as vicious.

(3) It is a fact that the opium trade, though now no longer contraband, is highly injurious not only to China, but also to the fair name of Great Britain. The past history and the present enormous extent of the opium trade with India, produces, as we can testify from personal experience, suspicion and dislike in the minds of the Chinese people towards foreigners in general. On the other hand, the attitude of hostility towards opium, which foreign missionaries are known to maintain, is approved and duly appreciated by the Chinese of all classes, as we have often found in our intercourse with the people.

(4) It is an indisputable fact that the opium imported from India is neither required for medicinal purposes in China nor generally used for these purposes, and hence we regard the importation as being wholly prejudicial to the well-being of the Chinese people.

In view of these facts the undersigned venture respectfully to express the earnest hope that the Royal Commissioners will embody in their Report a united recommendation to Her Majesty that the Indian Government should immediately restrict the Indian production of opium to the supply of what is needed for medicinal purposes in India and elsewhere. With our long and sad experience of the injurious effects of opium consumption on the Chinese people, we cannot but feel the gravest apprehensions as to what the effects of the opium habit in other lands are likely to be. We are quite aware that some medical and other testimony has been given to India, designed to show that the consumption of opium by the people of India is not accompanied with the same disastrous consequences that we have all witnessed for ourselves in China, but we are glad to know that strong testimony has also been given in India of a contrary kind, for where of opinion that a longer and wider range of experience will certainly show that opium is as injurious to all other races as it has been proved to be to the Chinese. Opium is rightly classed in England amongst dangerous poisons, and it is so regarded in other countries, and we cannot believe that what is a dangerous poison to the greater part of the human race, acts only as a harmless stimulant to the natives of the race. We are convinced that if over the day should come when opium is as widely consumed in India as it is now in China, the result will be as lamentable there as we know it to be here.

In submitting this memorial, which we believe expresses the opinion of nearly every Protestant missionary in China, without distinction of nation or Church, and of the whole native Protestant Christian Community, consisting now of several tens of thousands of persons, we beg to say that we are actuated by feelings of the deepest loyalty to her Majesty the Empress of India, and by the most profound desire for the truest well-being of her Indian dominions, not less than by the desire to see the curse of opium removed from China. We hold as beyond all shadow of doubt the conviction that thrones and dominions are established by righteousness, and that any source of revenue, however large, that is morally indefensible, tends only in the end to the weakening of the Empire and the impoverishment of its resources. Signed:

J. S. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong;
G. E. Moule, Bishop of the Church of England in Mid-China; Wm. Muirhead, Chairman, London Missionary Society, Shanghai; J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society, Hongkong; Hudson Taylor, Director, China Inland Mission; Griffith John, Chairman, London Missionary Society, Hankow; J. MacGowan, London Missionary Society, Amoy; H. L. Mackenzie, Presbyterian Church of England Mission, Shanghai; Arthur E. M. Archdeacon at Shanghai; David Hill, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Chairman of the Wuchang District; Evan Bryant, London Missionary Society, Peking; G. Owen, London Missionary Society, Peking; James Sadler, London Missionary Society, and Pastor of Uri Church, Amoy; J. W. Stevenson, China Inland Mission, Shanghai.

We certify that the above signatures have all been authorised by the persons whose names are given, and that the authorisations are in our possession.

Arnold Foster, London Mission, Hankow;
A. Hudson Broomhall, China Inland Mission, Hankow; Gilbert G. Warren, Wesleyan Mission, Hankow.

Hankow, April 17.

THE DERBY DAY.

In the House of Commons on June 5th Mr. Macleod was loudly cheered by the Opposition on rising to move "That this House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday." The hon. member, greatly excited, called the leader of the House and had been able to reply to a question put at the previous sitting to consent to the adjournment. No doubt the right hon. gentleman's longer Parliamentary experience gave him sufficient reason for having declined. Still Mr. Macleod thought, looking at the matter from the point of view of members who had not always voted against the Government and for the sake of the officials of the House—(Oh, and laughter)—he might have reasonably assented to "one day's holiday" for his hon. and patriotic friends when they wanted to do honour to the Prime Minister, for whom they all had such a regard. (Tremendous laughter and cheers.)—as the great supporter of our national sports. (Renewed laughter.) He quite admitted that the right hon. gentleman and himself were not so young as they had been many years ago (Laughter). To him it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the House met on this day or not; but to the Derby he would go. (Loud laughter.) He had not missed the Derby for thirty years, and was going to miss it at the advanced period of life. (Laughter.) He looked to the Derby as the exact specimen of all our national sports. He could say, as Lord Elcho had once said, that he had never had a bet on the occasion in his life, and therefore, as a churchwarden. (Loud laughter.)—and a member of the House of Laymen of the province of York—(Renewed laughter)—he saw no harm in his going to see a national sport, and he declined on a highly moral principle. (Laughter.) He sincerely wished the right hon. gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt) had consented to go down in the special train to-morrow.

Mr. Chaplin (who was hailed with Opposition cheers) rose to second the motion. He was delighted to learn that his hon. friend was going to the Derby, but he wanted to say one word of warning. He hoped he would take care to get a "pair" before he went, and he suggested he was carrying his motion. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked why the House should adjourn for the Derby he would reply because of the importance of preserving a first-rate breed of horses in this country. Good horses, and especially those able to carry weights like the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(Laughter)—were important to our welfare; and as long as racing was maintained in this country we should secure the excellence of our horses. Considering that the Prime Minister was the owner of the Derby favourite, one which, to judge by all appearances, had the greatest certainty in the world of winning—(Laughter)—he (Mr. Chaplin) was entitled to say, as had been said before, England expects the Liberal party to go to Epsom. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government were trustees of the whole time of the House, and it was their duty to consider was whether they could give any day of attendance at the Derby would be in conformity with the trust. He was sorry to say they had come to the conclusion that it would not. The last speaker held that it was necessary for the House of Commons to go to the Derby in order to keep up the breed of horses in this country. But if he wanted was encouragement for such a body, he should remember that there were three out of the seven of the Liberal party, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons. He could have the undivided encouragement of the two first, who never did business on Wednesday. (Laughter.) Moreover, as long as persons like himself flourished, encouragement to maintain the best breed of horses would never be lacking. (Laughter and cheers.)

The House divided:—
For the adjournment..... 160
Against..... 245
Majority against..... 85

An amusing incident took place in the House of Commons on 6th inst. A slip of paper, evidently containing the result of the race for the Derby, was handed to the Solicitor-General, and passed by him to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had just resumed his seat after expressing regret that he had, by prematurely announcing a concession on the Finance Bill, encouraged a continuance of the discussion. Sir William Harcourt threw the slip across the table to the leader of the Opposition, remarking *let's see* that "perhaps it would be dangerous to announce that." "The 'Hear, hear' which came from various parts of the House when it was gathered that the Prime Minister's horse had won testified to the popular character of the victory.

A large number of members of the House of Commons were present at the Derby. With exceedingly few exceptions, they were paired, and therefore, relieved from attendance on the day's proceedings in the House of Commons. Nevertheless, a considerable number began to arrive in the Lobby just before five o'clock. They were unanimous in describing the gathering at Epsom as one of the largest ever seen. The enthusiasm excited among the multitude when Lord Rosebery led the winning horse back from the post, they speak of as unparalleled.

HOW TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK.

"What time is it, Maggie?" said John, with an uneasy sense that he ought to be on his homeward way.

"I'll go and look," she answered. Stopping quietly into the kitchen the girl pushed the clock back an hour, and returning, said, "It's only half-past nine by our clock; you can stay an hour longer."

So John stayed, for lovers are never eager to part, and he needed no coaxing. The next morning, however, he overheard himself, and Maggie's father, at his breakfast, having missed the train, he intended to journey by that day, wondering how the good old clock could have run so long in the night. But Maggie didn't explain. She meant to set it right again before going to bed, but forgot, which shows once more what everybody should remember—that we can set back the clock, but we cannot set back the time.

All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost things. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence: "They tell me I look ten years younger than I did." And if she did so she looked

she was to all practical purposes ten years younger. For, although a clock face looks the same no matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. That changes with the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1883 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and tongue. I was sick in a morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I had great pain in the head and was very weary, being at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have sat before the fire, rubbing my chest to try and get relief. I had great pain in the left side and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it."

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have been laid up. My life was a burden and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead."

"Sometimes better and at other times worse; this was my general condition for ten years, during which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctor, and took every kind of medicine I could hear tell of, but got no better."

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr. E. Banks, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my food agreed with me better. I kept on with the Syrup, and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully restore me. But I am now in better health than ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends. They tell me I look ten years younger than I did for taking the Syrup. How I wish I had known of it years sooner! My husband and friends had given up all hope of my getting better, but none of us knew of Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"On mentioning to the Rev. E. Harries, the Vicar of Christ Church, what had wrought the cure, he said I should write and let the proprietors know what the Syrup had done for me, so as to benefit others. You may publish this statement as you think proper, and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly, (signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Greenhalgh, 21, Rutland Street, Newtown, Pendlebury (near Manchester), May 14th, 1892."

Thus was this good woman enabled—not to turn back her nominal age, but what was better—to recover the precious treasure of health, without which neither youth nor age has any comfort. Her malady was the same wretched indigestion and dyspepsia, the curse of all ages and nations.—[Advt.]

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach, thus removing the great difficulty attending the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KEENE, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL will be CLOSED for BOARD and LODGING on MONDAY, the 16th instant, but the BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM will remain OPEN until FURTHER NOTICE.
WM. FARMER, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894. [794]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
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Captain Harris will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894. [793]

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FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA AND YOKOHAMA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1894. [14]

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Parker's Hill.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

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Breakf. st. per meal \$0.75, per Month \$12
Dinner..... " \$0.75..... " \$20
Dinner..... " \$1.25..... " \$25
Breakfast, Dinner and Dinner..... " \$45
Breakfast and Dinner..... " \$30
Dinner and Dinner..... " \$40

SPECIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [199]

Entinuations.

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Notices of Firms.

HOTELS.

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Taiwan, Formosa, 1st July, 1894. [792]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

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One person, per day.....\$4.00
One person, per week..... 25.00
One person, per month..... from \$70 to 85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day..... 7.00
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Married couple (occupying one room) per month..... from \$120 to 140.00
For further particulars, apply to MANAGER, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. [75]

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CARTE D'OR.
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Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. [607]

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13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [56]

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Office 18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [695]

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